MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMIBMATIC SOCIETY

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M.N.S PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By David Frank

The Missouri Numismatic Society is proud to welcome everyone to the 34th annual Coin Festival. John Bush, John foster, and many of the club's members have worked hard to produce a great show that everyone will enjoy. I would like to thank all of them for all their help.

This year the M.N.S. is in the process of adding materials to it's 5000 item numismatic library at 5005 South Grand. The library is one of the best numismatic libraries in the country. Within the next year, the society hopes to have the library's collection on computer and publish a catalog of all the holdings.

The M.N.S. is again growing in membership. We have added a number of new members in the past year, as well as new junior members. Applications are available at the registration desk if you would be interested in joining. Dues are only $5.00 for regular members and $2.00 for junior members. We have a meeting each month which includes a program on an area of numismatics, a silent auction, bourse tables any one can set up, and real friendly group of people who love to share the hobby with others.

Finally, I hope that during the coin show everyone will find a few items of interest to add to their collection. Have a great time!

****

The

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

invites you to attend

the

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

which will be held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant.

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NATIONAL CURRENCY OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN St. LOUIS

by David Grant

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The Seal of the National Bank of Commerce

The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis was one of the most prolific issuers of large size national bank notes. From the receipt of its charter in 1889 until it merged with the Mercantile Trust Company some 40 years later, the bank issued over 15 million notes with a total face value of $112 million. Not surprisingly, notes are very common today. Pity the poor St. Louis currency collector, who, hoping to get a "sleeper" at a local show far from St. Louis, is almost ensured of being offered one or more well worn NBC notes.

BACKGROUND

The bank actually traces its lineage to the St. Louis Building and Savings Association, which was granted a state charter on February 14, 1857. The initial authorized capital stock totalled $500,000, divided into 1,000 shares. The stock was taken up by 605 subscribers, none of whom took more than 6 shares. An incentive, common at the time, permitted subscribers to make monthly installment payments of $2.50; but by the end of the first year the Association's paid-up capital totalled only $36,500.

The Association's opening could have been better timed. The doors opened on July 8, 1857, just a month before the "Panic of '57" took grip of the country. Firm management permitted the fledgling company to survive the panic only to face a greater challenge a few years later. A southern oriented town in a border state, St. Louis was treated almost as an

The National Bank of Commerce Building.
Home of the Bank from 1902 to 1929.

occupied city by the Union. Banks were expected to make several "contributions" to the war effort, and the general climate was not promising for banking generally. Nevertheless, the bank amassed a capital stock of $300,000 by 1864 and two years later set up a surplus fund by reserving the profits of the bank for the next 5 years.

Despite its name, the Association focused primarily on doing a general banking business and this was reflected by the change of name to the "Bank of Commerce" on January 1, 1869. Although much of the mid-1870s were trying times for antebellum St. Louis, the bank continued to prosper and on July 1, 1878, shareholders voted to resume dividend payments. At that time the bank's capital and surplus exceeded $1.1 Million.

In the fall of 1889, the bank's directors proposed to convert the bank to a "National Association." Nationally chartered banks had several advantages at the time, including the issuance of National Bank Notes. The change was authorized "by an almost unanimous vote of the shareholders" and on December 14, 1889 the bank was authorized to transfer its business to the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) in St. Louis. The initial capital of $500 thousand was almost immediately increased to $3 million.

In 1890, there were eight National Banks in St. Louis with total assets of about $45 million and NBC was the by far the largest. The National Bank of Commerce accounted for 30%, or $14 million, of the city's National Bank assets and was nearly equal in size to the next two largest banks combined.

Although National Banks in theory enjoyed the circulation privilege, issuance of currency was a losing proposition at the time. Nationally, the outstanding currency had decreased from a high of $361 million in 1883 to just $172 million in late 1891. Many banks had deposited lawful money to redeem their circulation and release the bonds required to secure the currency. The reason was simple: bonds sold at significant premiums over par and this premium, together with a relatively high Federal tax on currency, eliminated most of the profit of this exercise. For example, in 1890 the 4% bonds, which secured 75% of the National Bank Notes issued and made up over 80% of outstanding government bonds, sold at 124, or 24% over par. It had become increasingly more profitable to deposit the necessary lawful money, and to realize the substantial gain on the bonds.

A good example is provided by the situation in St. Louis. Each of the eight national banks in St. Louis in 1890 had to purchase a minimum of $50,000 of United States Bonds as a requirement of the national charter and circulation was limited to 90% of the bonds actually owned by the bank. Given the economics involved, it is understandable that none of the banks purchased more than this minimum and, consequently, none had more than $45,000 in currency outstanding.

Nevertheless, in a poor business climate, the bank prospered and, by the end of the century, it's assets exceeded $36 million and on March 21, 1899. Capitalization was increased again to $5 Million. In 1902, NBC's assets had nearly doubled to $69 million; capitalization was also increased, to $7 million. A number of mergers helped the bank grow. In 1898 the St. Louis National Bank (charter 1112) was absorbed by NBC as was Continental National (charter 4048) in 1902. In 1906, Fourth National (charter 283) was taken through, what would today be described as, a hostile takeover. In 1908, it was the turn of the Commonwealth Trust Company.

The outstanding currency of the bank also grew during this period. Nationally, the contraction of the national bank note circulation was a serious concern to policy makers and significant changes in the rules governing circulation had been proposed by the Comptroller of Currency as early as 1890. By the end of the century, many of these changes had been enacted, including: a reduction in the tax on circulation; an increase of allowable circulation from 90% to 100% of the U.S. Bonds held by a national bank; and a large issue of United States debt carrying the circulation privilege and having a 2% or 3% coupon rate. These bonds would trade closer to par in the open market and would avoid the high premiums associated with earlier, high coupon issues. Consequently, interest in issuing currency and the amount of currency outstanding exploded. At the National Bank of Commerce, outstanding currency had been held at just $45,000 through 1896. Circulation began to expand in the late '90s, and by 1900, $1.4 million of the bank's currency was outstanding. With the expansion of the bank's capital in 1899 and 1902, the bank's outstanding circulation continued to grow, exceeding $6 million in 1903 and reaching $9 million in 1908.

Throughout most of this period, the National Bank of Commerce was led by William H. Thompson. Thompson was born in Pennsylvania in 1830 and established himself in the plumbing business in St. Louis in 1851, subsequently opening a very successful factory for the manufacture of lead pipe. He organized and was elected president of the Missouri Lead and Oil Company in 1871. Thompson was elected president of the Bank of Commerce in 1883, and thereafter devoted most of his efforts to the bank. The burdens of the rapidly growing bank were heavy and this was compounded by Thompson's workaholic habits. In 1888, the Board ordered Thompson to take a 5 month leave of absence to tour Europe, and to return "fat, rugged and sassy." The next year, Thompson and his cashier, Jacob C. Van Blarcom, were each rewarded with a $25,000 bonus along with the thanks of the Board for making the Bank of Commerce "one of the most popular and prosperous banks in the country."

Note the different dates on the notes! The date on the $10 and $20 notes - Dec 14, 1889 - is the date the national charter was awarded to the bank and is six years earlier than that used on the $5 - Jan. 13, 1896.

Thompson applied the same energy as Treasurer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. With the possible exception of David Francis, the LPE's president, Thompson was probably the person most responsible for the success of the Fair. Advancing age combined with unyielding work habits were probably responsible for Thompson's death in December 1905. He was replaced by Vice President, and long time colleague, J. C. Van Blarcom. Van Blarcom oversaw a final increase in the bank's capital to $10 million in 1906. St. Louis and the bank easily weathered the crisis of 1907, although "John Smith" cashier checks were resorted to as a temporary measure.

Van Blarcom continued as president until his death in September 1908 and was succeeded by Benjamin Franklin Edwards. At first, Edwards' tenure looked promising. Profits were stable and strong dividends were paid to shareholders. In 1909, the bank's assets exceeded $90 million. Thompson's efforts had placed the bank on a solid foundation, and it was not until 1912 that the bank received a significant check. The St. Louis Republic reported on July 21, 1912 that the bank "has just completed a through house cleaning." At the insistence of examiners, some $5.7 million in uncollectible loans were charged off, reducing the capital resources of the bank by nearly a third to $12 Million. Many of these loans had been made before the "Panic of 1907" and were now hopelessly uncollectible. Assets, which had continued at the $90 million level for several years, dropped to the mid-60s.

$5.7 million was an incrediblely large sum at the time, and commentators noted that the ability to charge off so much reflected the underlying strength of the bank. Nevertheless, many efforts at retrenchment were made to restore the capital base. These included cutting the dividend from 12% to 8% and then to 4%, and a variety of expense savings including the closing of the officer's dining room and a reduction of Edwards' salary from $40,000 to $25,000.

The losses had effectively divided the board, however. On one side were friends of the officers, especially the president, and on the other were shareholders and their advocates who believed that the loss reflected incompetent management. Despite surviving a tough proxy fight in late 1912, Edwards was requested to resign in April of 1913 by a nearly unanimous resolution of the Board. In announcing his resignation, Edwards indicated that he had finally felt compelled to resign because he had been unable to "secure the harmonious cooperation of the Board."

Thomas Randolph, the bank's Vice President was selected as President, with the hope that he could patch up the divisions at the bank. Randolph proved to be only an interim replacement, however. He suffered from chronic poor health and was moved to chairman in 1915, with the presidency filled by John Lonsdale. Lonsdale, a well known and successful New York stockbroker, had a sufficient reputation to resolve the dissention among the bank's Board of Directors. The bank recovered much lost ground. Profits were sound and dividends were restored, especially following World War I, but the bank's assets seemed stuck in the $85 to $100 million range. Under Lonsdale, the bank continued its focus on the commercial side of the business, with a special emphasis on the developing Southwestern United States.

The circulation of the bank remained at about $9 million until the outbreak of World War I. Currency became scarce and National Currency Associations, which had been originally authorized in response to the Panic of 1907, finally began to issue currency. NBC was a member of the St. Louis Association, and the bank's circulation, limited by the capital

The full set of Brown Backs signatures. The top two notes illustrate the rapid expansion of circulation after 1896. The $10 note carries sheet number 8642 and was printed in 1896. Since the bank only issued $10-$10-$10-$20 sheets up to this time, this indicates that the amount of currency issued by the bank during its first six years of operation had a total face value of no more than $432,100. Circulation outstanding at the beginning of 1896 totalling $45,000. The $20 has sheet number 132501 and was printed about six years later in 1902. That is, over $5 million of $10s and $20s had been produced during the second 6 years of operation, and the $5s were probably printed on a similar scale. Outstanding circulation at the end of 1902 totalled $6.5 million.

base of $10 million, was temporarily permitted to exceed this limit. From September, 1914 until the end of the year, the circulation of the bank ranged from $11 million to $12.5 million.

This was only intended as a temporary issue, and the circulation soon returned to $9 million. In 1917, the bank dropped its circulation to $4.9 million. Outstanding circulation remained at this level until the very end of the bank's operation.

The late 1920's was a period of change and bank mergers in St. Louis. Several combinations were rumored as early as 1928, but it was not until January 15, 1929 that NBC's Board agreed to the merger with the Mercantile Trust Company, a successful firm founded just 30 years before. The transaction was consummated on May 20, 1929, and the survivor was known as the Mercantile Commerce Trust Company.

This organization was a trust company which, under Missouri law, was permitted to own one bank. Consequently, a subsidiary was formed, the Mercantile Commerce National Bank, which opened for business on August 15, 1930 at Grand and Delmar, one of the busiest intersections of Midtown St. Louis. Lonsdale was president and Guy Alexander became cashier. This institution issued small size notes under charter 4178.

Lonsdale remained as president until January 9, 1933 when he was elected chairman of the board. The prior autumn he had been named co-receiver of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and this move permitted him to devote more time to its activities. Lonsdale was succeeded by W. L. Hemingsway, who remained at the head of both institutions until well after the note issuing period ended in 1935.

The Trust Company owned the national bank until June 1934. The Emergency Banking Act of 1933 closed the state loophole and required divestiture. A trusteeship was set up which ultimately transferred ownership of the bank directly to shareholders of the Trust Company.

CURRENCY ISSUES

In June 1946, someone associated with the bank's successor pulled together a number of recollections of "old timers" from the bank. It was noted that:

National Bank printed its own money—cut it—Boys sharpe(n) knives and cut. President signed it. Excellent Paper.

It is interesting to note that only 17 years after the end of the issuance of large size nationals, such recollections had become so blurred. Obviously the bank did not print its own money, but at most overprinted signatures on notes received from the Currency Bureau. From the end of

1889 to 1929 the bank issued some 15.1 million notes. Evenly divided over the entire period, which they were not, this translates into about 380 thousand notes per year or 1,200 notes a day (based on a 6 day, 52 week year). Even hard working Bill Thompson would have had little time for anything else if he had signed so many notes each day. In fact, with only one exception, all of the signatures encountered by the author appear to be printed.

In any case, all of the potential officer combinations, their dates of office and types of notes issued are presented in the attached table. An "X" indicates that a specific combination of type, denomination and signature is known to the author. A blank does not necessarily mean that a specific type does not exist, but rather that it has not been encountered. Notes may also exist with either Vice President or Assistant Cashier signatures, but this author is not aware of such items.

With the vast number of notes issued each year, none of the signatures can be considered as scarce, except in comparison with other NBC notes. High grade $5 and $10 Brown Back notes are frequently encountered, usually with the Lewis - van Blarcom signature combination, and are often sold as type notes. Of the entire series, high grade 1882 Date Back notes seem to be the most challenging to obtain since they would have been issued for just 2 years.

Except for the $50 and $100 notes, which have their own following, the 1902 Date and Plain Backs can be readily found in very nice conditions. To this author, only examples of notes with Randolph's signature have been somewhat elusive in higher grades. Despite encountering half a dozen or more notes with the Randolph signature during the past 4 years, none graded better than a "Fine." Several nice Randolph notes are known, and, rather than indicating a "rarity," this probably just reflects a short term supply and demand situation.

For a variety collector, NBC's third charter notes offer especially fertile ground. In addition to the signature and denomination combinations, notes can be found with and without the regional letter (removed in 1924) and with and without the treasury serial number. Further, 1902 Plain Back $5 and $10 notes are known with an "A" prefix on the sheet serial numbers indicating an issue in excess of 1,000,000 notes.

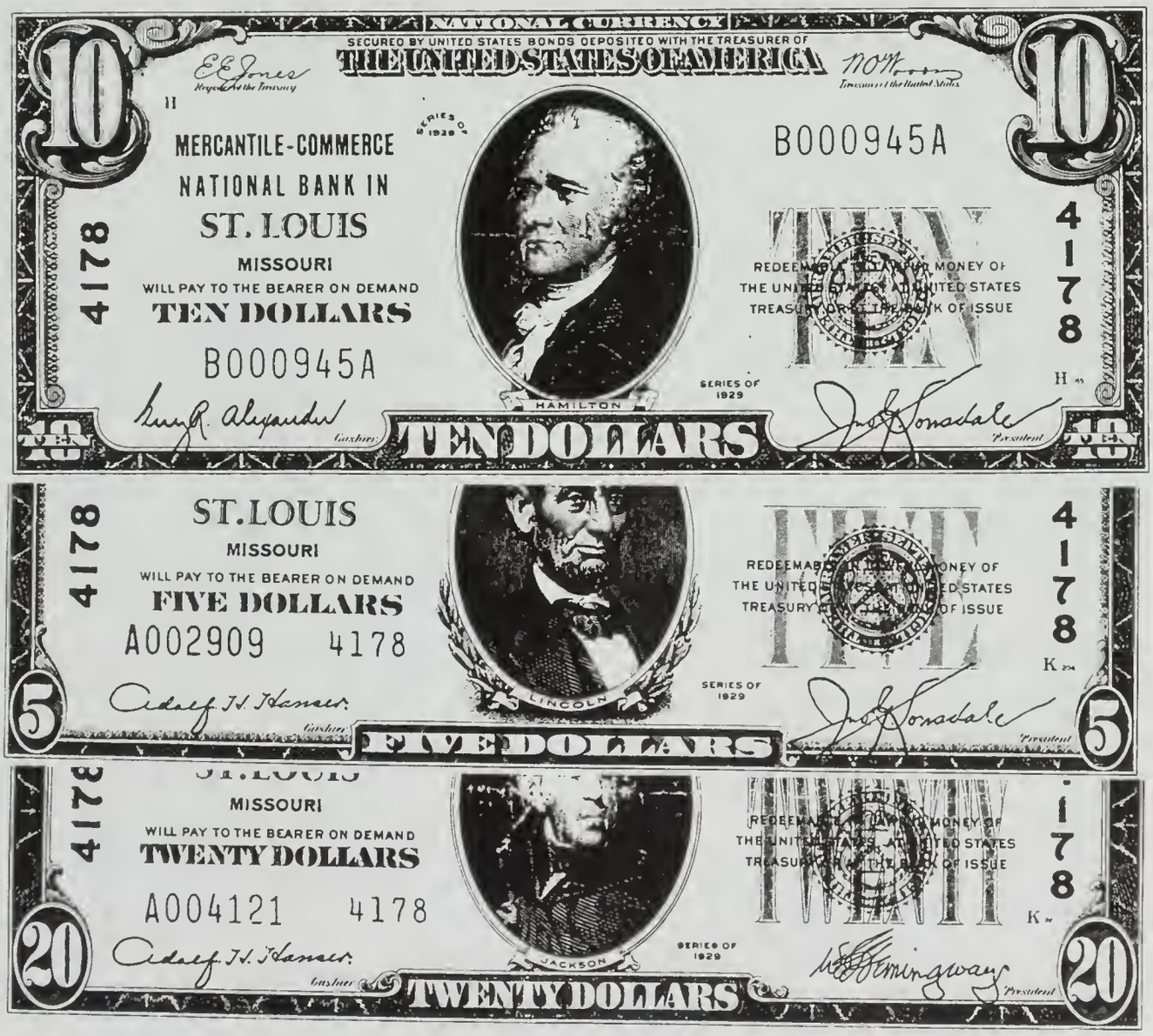
The $5 1882 Brown and Date Backs offer an additional puzzle. The $10 and $20 brown backs carry dates of December 14, 1889, the date the charter was issued to the organizers of the bank. By contrast, the $5 notes carry a date of January 13, 1896. One of the earliest known $5 notes on this bank carries a treasury serial with a "W" prefix indicating a printing in 1896. Thus, the most likely explanation is that the date on the $5 notes

A set of $10s featuring all 5 of the signature combinations known for "Third Charter Period" notes. The serial number on the last note has the "A" prefix, indicating that it was the 1,133,655th sheet of notes of this type printed for the bank.

reflects the bank's first order of printing plates for the $5 notes. For the prior 6 years, the bank presumably only issued $10 and $20 notes.

Small size notes of the successor bank are somewhat more limited, but nevertheless contain some interesting items as well. In general, nice $5 notes seem to be a bit harder to find than the $10 or $20s. Five dollar notes saw more use, experienced more wear, and consequently left circulation more quickly. All known Type I notes carry the Lonsdale/Alexander signature combination. This seems to be the most commonly encountered uncirculated small size note and at least one small hoard of uncirculated Type II $20s with the Lonsdale/Hanser combination was dispersed.

The scarcest signature on small size notes is that of Hemingway/Hanser. While others certainly exist, the illustrated example is a $20 with serial number 4121, just 9 notes from the end of the run!



The 3 signature combinations known for small size notes.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN ST. LOUIS

KNOWN SIGNATURE COMBINATIONS ON LARGE SIZE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

		1882 BB					1882 DB			1902 DB				1902 PB	
Cashier - President	Approx Dates	$5	$10	$20	$50	$100	$5	$10	$20	$5	$10	$50	$100	$5	$10
van Blarcom - Thompson	12/89 - 12/98	X	X	L											
Edwards - Thompson	1/99 - 1/04	X	X	X											
Lewis - Thompson	1/04 - 12/05	X	X	L											
Lewis - van Blarcom	12/05 - 9/08	X	X	X											
Lewis - Edwards	9/08 - 4/13		X				X	X		X	X				
Lewis - Randolph	4/13 - 8/15									X	X				
Lewis - Lonsdale	9/15 - 11/18									X	X			X	X
McNally - Lonsdale	11/18 - 12/26											X	L	X	X
Mudd - Lonsdale	1/27 - Merger													X	X

MERCANTILE COMMERCE NATIONAL BANK

KNOWN SIGNATURE COMBINATIONS ON SMALL SIZE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

	1929 Type I			1929 Type II		
	$5	$10	$20	$5	$10	$20
Alexander - Lonsdale	X	X	X			
Hanser - Lonsdale				X	X	X
Hanser - Hemingsway						X

X = Known to Exist L = Likely to Exist

COLLATERAL COLLECTIBLES

A wide variety of collateral material is also available to add spice for the collector. Such items include savings banks, barrel banks, postcards, passbooks, booklets, checks, paperweights, and all sorts of promotional items. One of the most interesting items is a small premium bank in the shape of a suitcase; perhaps this was a tie in to the bank's business for travelers. Most items carry the bank's logo, a sailing ship running with the wind, and can be roughly dated as the bank's capital and surplus is proudly displayed around the main scene.

So, next time you see one of those low grade NBC notes offered for a few dollars over face, buy it. That humble banknote is a tangible link with one of the most interesting, important and prolific of St. Louis' note issuing banks.

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HISTORY IN YOUR POCKETBOOK

by

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

A half century ago, serious coin collecting was an avocation affordable only to the affluent or a study practiced by the scholar who could recognize a rare artifact among a clutter of coins. Amateurs relied on fate to locate a scarce coin or needed date and mint mark for a coin album. Coins, passed from hand to hand in daily commerce, held great value. During the Roaring Twenties and Great Depression, a Barber dime and a V nickel represented a hour's wage. A handful of Lincoln pennies added up to a couple of loaves of bread or perhaps a gallon of gasoline. Most people couldn't have cared less for old coins and young collectors might find all sorts of odd coins in grandfather's desk or Aunt Mary's coffee tin.

Post World War II prosperity slowly inflated the American economy and coin collecting blossomed in the 1950's. Young collectors benefitted as their elders passed on numismatic curiosities of bygone eras. Pocket change provided exciting finds and a proliferation of coin dealers made special acquisitions easier. Old coins were magic. A veteran's souvenirs carried a child's imagination around the globe. Collecting increased in popularity and coin prices rose. American heritage and numismatice went hand in hand. Inflation caused by an economy expanding too rapidly (politicians attempted major social changes while fighting an unpopular war) eventually forced silver coins from circulation. Rising prices attracted investors and the collector was pushed into the background. Coin and bullion speculation reduced the supply of interesting and old coins used on a daily basis. Young collector drifted to new horizons with other collectibles.

But is the magic gone? Did history vanish from our change purses and wallets? I think not! Let's examine the evidence. Look in your pocket or purse and check the change.

Five presidents' portraits greet us. Two were assassinated, one died from a stroke while on vacation, another doubled the size of the United States by authorizing a deal with a French emperor under a questionable use of constitutional power, and the last had wooden false teeth. But you already knew that! So, let's look again. On one coin an eagle holds a fasces, the symbol of ancient Roman authority and of twenty years of an Italian dictatorship. The same symbol appears with a wreath on older silver dimes. The fasces was replaced with the torch of liberty on the dime but not on the quarter. Two buildings are represented - the Lincoln Memorial and Monticello. An heraldic eagle rounds out the group.

But is that all? Of course not! Coins are the legacy of our times and not all contemporary coins appear in our pockets every day. Half dollars are not so popular with consumers anymore; but every once in a while a silver Kennedy comes along to remind us of the 1960's inflation. The reddish-brown stripe around the dimes, quarters and half dollars, which also remind us of the decline of the dollar, is really the core of a planchet created by modern technology.

Adventure still creeps into our change when Canadian cents are palmed off by Americans through parking meters or passed to unobservant store clerks. American bicentennial coins and Susan B. Anthony dollars are fast becoming unfamiliar, but this means an unsuspecting customer at the grocery store may bring home a strange coin and the opportunity to recall 200+ years of American development and growth.

An unusual coin can still pique a child's or adult's interest, opening the door to sharing tales of times past. An ordinary coin, accompanied by a story about it, preserves the heritage of our great nation.

OWLS OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS

By Jonathan K. Kern

In the fifth century B.C., the City of Athens became the most prosperous and powerful state in Greece. Under their great statesman Pericles, the Athenians built an empire through their leadership of the Delian League, an anti-Persian military alliance. The tetradrachms of Athens, popularly known as "owls" because of their reverse design, are wonderful artifacts of the city's golden age. These distinctive silver coins were struck from the wealth that poured into Athens from her own silver mines and from the cities under her rule. Athenian "owls" became the standard currency of the Aegean region. In about 449 B.C. Athens issued a decree directing her subject states to cease coining silver and use Athenian coins in all transactions with the city. The reputation of "owls" as a stable currency was so great that they were used for trade far and wide. Hoards of Athenian tetradrachms have been found from Sicily and Italy in the west to Afghanistan in the east.

The Athenians used the great wealth the city now possessed to rebuild the temples burned down by the Persians in 480 B.C. For this purpose, Pericles appropriated the colossal sum of 5000 talents (equal to 7,500,000 tetradrachms) from the treasury of the Delian League. The greatest of these temples was the Parthenon, begun in 447 B.C. Under the direction of the sculptor Phideas. the greatest architects and sculptors of the day labored to produce the finest of all Classical Greek buildings. The city's wealth also helped pay for the production of dramas performed as part of the festival of Dionysus, held each spring. The tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides and the comedies of Aristophanes which were written and performed during Athens' Golden Age are still acted today. The city had also become a center of learning. This was the era of the philosopher Socrates and his star pupil Plato, who, in their search for knowledge and understanding of the human condition, left an enduring legacy. That literature, philosophy, and art should flourish in the city which took its name from the goddess of wisdom, Athena, seems appropriate.

Athens' wealth and power aroused the envy of other Greek states, especially Sparta. In 431 B.C., the great contest between the two city-states and their allies known as the Peloponnesian War began. At the outset of the war, Athens had a reserve of 6,000 talents (9,000,000 tetradrachms) in coined silver lodged in the opisthodomos (treasury) of the Parthenon. However, plague (which took the life of Pericles in 429 B.C.) and ill-conceived military ventures (such as the disastrous campaign of 415-413 B.C. against Syracuse) proved to be the city's undoing.

Athens would become a power again in the fourth century B.C., but she never regained the dominant position she attained before the Peloponessian War.

Because of what they represent, Athenian "owls" are among the most sought-after of ancient coins. Weighing-in at about 17.20 grams each, they are of almost pure silver. On the obverse of these coins is the head of Athena, wearing a crested helmet decorated with three olive leaves and a floral scroll. Although Athena's head is shown in profile, her eye is shown frontally — an archaic feature which may have been retained due to a reluctance to tamper with a recognized symbol of financial stability. On the reverse is Athena's companion, the owl. According to Greek legend, Athena's owl flew around the world each night to bring back to the goddess news of the day's events. Behind the owl is a sprig of olive (a reference to the city's chief agricultural export, olive oil) and a crescent moon (possibly commemorating Athens' great naval victory over the Persians at Salamis in 480 B.C., fought during the last quarter of the moon).

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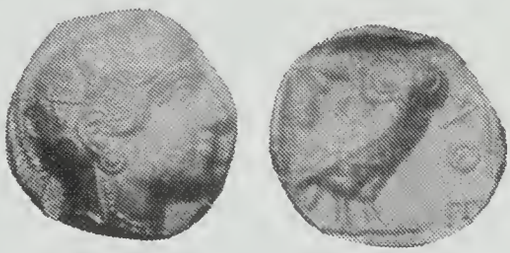
AU, nicely cleaned, chin touches edge of flan, however, nearly full crest on obv., **rare as such, $900.**



AU, nicely cleaned, **$900.**

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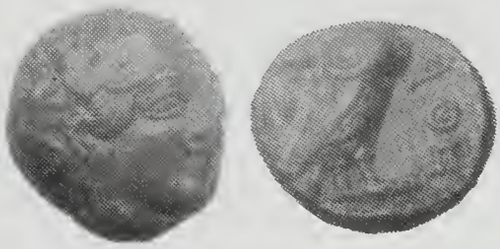

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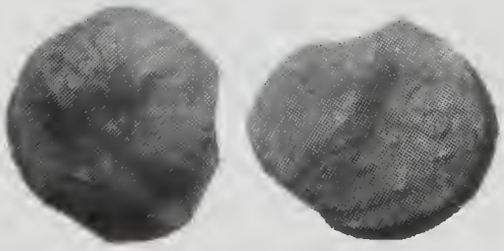

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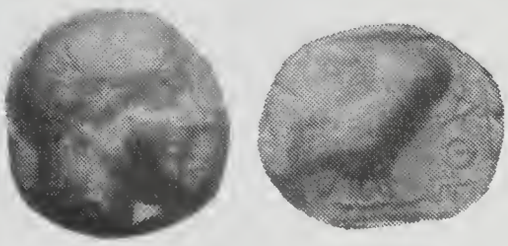

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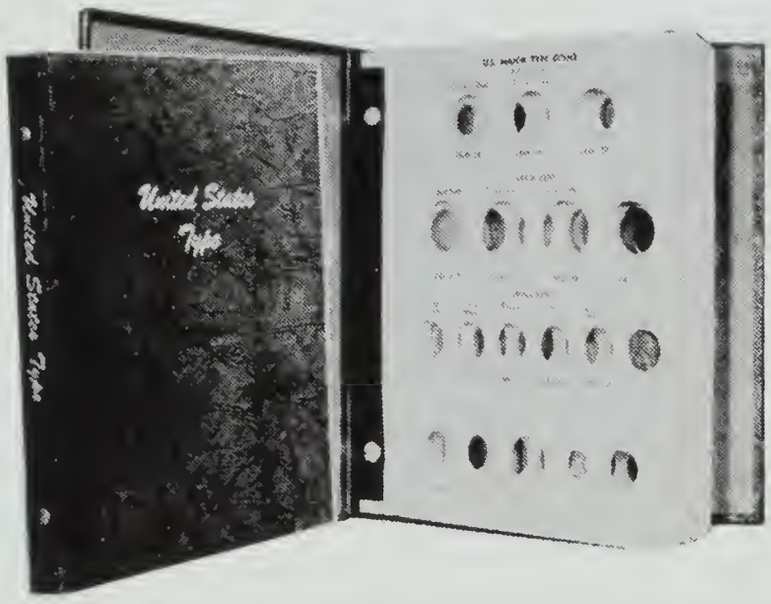

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THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS TOKEN

by John A. Bush

This coinage was proposed by Richard Holt, an English tin producer, to James II in August, 1688, when he asked permission of the crown to strike a tin coinage for the American colonies.

Even though the metallic composition of his coins is mainly tin, various amounts of lead were also used. This is why original specimens have a granulated and crystallized surface and often show lead carbonization. Therefore, these tokens should be referred to as being of pewter rather than tin.

In 1679 tin prices in England fell drastically and as a result became a basis for coinage because of the crown's need for revenue from the tin mining industry and because of political pressure from the tin miners of Cromwell and Devon. English tin farthings were coined, however, with a square copper plug which was incorporated to foil would-be counterfeiters. Holt's 1688 patent tin coinage lacked these copper plugs.

Holt's American issues were lighter in weight than English coins and his profit was greater because production costs were equal to the regal coinage. A private company, operating in London, struck Holt's tokens. These pieces were to circulate for a farthing in "money of account" in the English colonies in America. In Holt's petition for the coinage, he said his coins were to pass in His Majesty's "Plantations." All English colonies in America and elsewhere were referred to in England as "Plantations", regardless of the nature of their agricultural operations.

The value given these pieces was 1/24th of a Spanish real piece. The reason behind this amount is that the North American Colonies, at the time of the token's issue, accepted only Spanish coin and based their commercial trade on Spanish standards, i.e. the Spanish "piece of eight."

AN ASTRONOMICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CROSS AND THREE PELLETS ON MEDIEVAL COINS

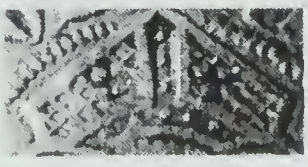
by Marshall Faintich

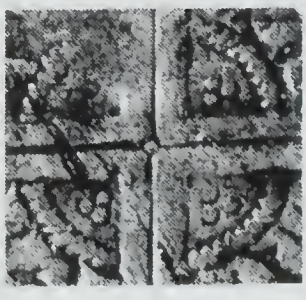
Ed. Note: The following article is drawn from a soon to be published book on astronomy and medieval coins by Marshall Faintich.

Reverse of 1280 Esterlin of Gui de Dampierre of Flanders (Enlarged)

Tenth Century Byzantine Reliquary Found in the Iberian Monastery on Mount Athos

The most common pellet design on medieval coins consists of a three pellet arrangement in a triangle, usually within the corners of a cross. This design was used across time and political boundaries, and therefore, may be associated with a single event important to many cultures. Since the trio of pellets is usually within the corners of a cross, or infrequently part of a bishopric design, their significance to the Christian religion is certainly a possibility. Initially, we must consider the likelihood that this design represents the Christian trinity, whether or not it may be associated with a physical event.





Petit Gros of Cambrai

On the petit gros of Bishop Nicolas de Fontaines of Cambrai (1248-1272), there are not only three pellets within the corners of the cross, but three pellets also appear on each side of the bishop's mitre.

If the same design were found on coinage from different regions and cultures, a fairly strong argument could be made that the three pellets within the cross design represents a physical event which should be the same for all similarly designed coins. That event might be an astronomical conjunction of planets , one which acquired considerable religious significance. In fact, such a design configuration exists on much older coins, including the reverse of pennies of Mercia (c.705-730) and the Bishop of Canterbury (833-870). The latter coins place the pellets alongside the bishop's portrait.

Consider evidence presented by a tenth century Byzantine reliquary found in the Iberian monastery on Mount Athos. The small box is covered with a mosaic of precious stones, enamel, gold partitions, and silver filigree. Note the three stones within the corners and at the ends of the cross. This poses an interesting contradiction. If the reliquary is indeed Byzantine, then the three pellets may not represent the trinity, a concept rejected by the Eastern Orthodox Church. On the other hand, if the design represents an actual physical event, a Byzantine artisan could have used the three pellet design, choosing an historical rather than a theological reference.

It is interesting to note that the triangular arrangement of three pellets is seldom found on Byzantine coinage. The relative absence of this design in the East is extraordinary when compared with the frequency with which the design was used on western medieval coinage.

Anonymous Follis (976-1025)

Asper of M. Commnenus of Trebizond (1238-1263)

Byzantine coinage is just as likely to depict other possible planetary conjunctions. The Syracuse solidus of Leontius (695-698) is one example. On this coin, four pellets in a diamond cluster are found to the left of the reverse cross, and a bar to the right. Does the bar represent a comet (Halley's of 684)? Four pellets might represent a four planet conjunction. This phenomenon occurred twice between 694 and 697 when four of the five known planets came together within a 20 degree separation. On 4 December 690, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn came together within a 5 degree distance; however, Mercury may have been too close to the sun to be visible.

Because the concept of the Christian trinity was not postulated until the Councils of Nicaea in 325 and of Constantinople in 381, the occurrence of the triangular three pellet arrangement prior to fourth century A.D. would rule out its usage as a strictly theological device.

Solidus of Leonitus(695-1263)

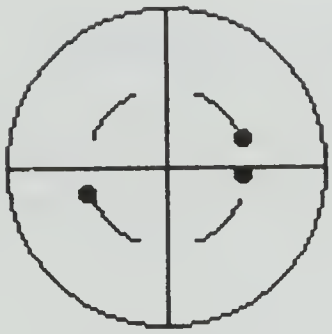
The answer may be found on Celtic staters issued circa 1-61 A.D. in Eastern England. A stater of Anted (1-25 A.D.) has three very prominent crescents, indicating a possible astronomical reference. In addition, three pellets are found in a triangular arrangement with the design of four pellets in a diamond cluster. The four pellet cluster will be addressed below.

The three pellets surely have signified something. The reverse design of the later staters of Dumno Tigir Seno (10-61 A.D.) consist of a horse and three pellets in a triangular cluster. A silver unit of Queen Boudicca (61 A.D.) uses a similar triangular arrangement below her bust. Other Celtic staters of this period also have the three pellet triangular design.

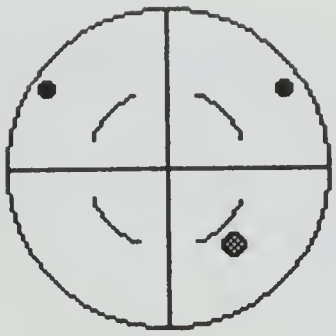
Other cross and pellet designs of medieval Europe replaced the three pellets with a single pellet. Is it possible this represents an extremely tight three planet conjunction, one that may have appeared to some observers as a single star? Could the occurrence have become associated with an event of religious significance?

Some astronomer-historians theorize that the "Star of Bethlehem" was actually a very close conjunction of two planets which looked like one bright star. Some writers point to the Jupiter-Venus conjunction of 17 June 2 B.C. as a strong contender backed up by other historical considerations. This particular conjunction occurred near the bright star Regulus, which could possibly account for the third pellet. Other theorists propose a tri-planet conjunction in 6 B.C. as the correct "Star of Bethlehem."

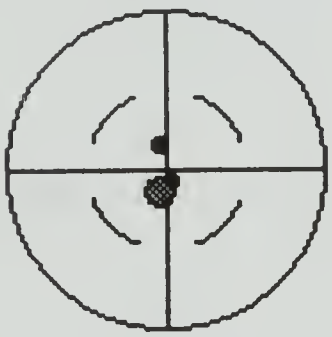
Although it is not our purpose to identify the "Star of Bethlehem", we must assume that there may be a connection between the cross and pellet design and an astronomical event of great importance to Christianity. Therefore, a computer search was made for any three planet conjunctions observable in those areas which would have impacted Christianity. The time frame was limited from 10 B.C. to 10 A.D. Sixteen conjunctions separated by 3 degree or less were found. One of the tightest conjunctions (Mercury, Mars, and Jupiter) occurred on 26 August 2 B.C. Some are illustrated by the drawings presented below.



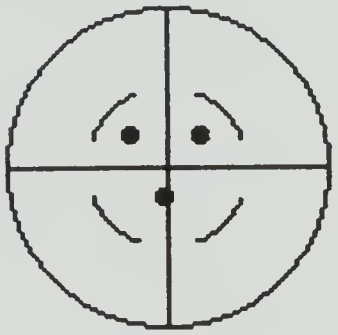
Mercury Venus Mars
7 July 6 B.C.



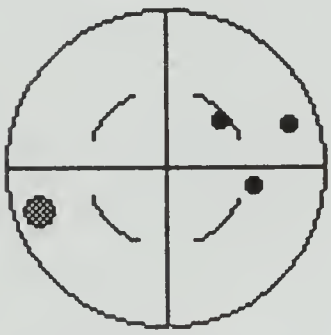
Venus Mars Saturn
2 April 2 B.C.



Mercury Mars Jupiter
26 August 2 B.C.



Mercury Venus Mars
2 November 1 A.D.



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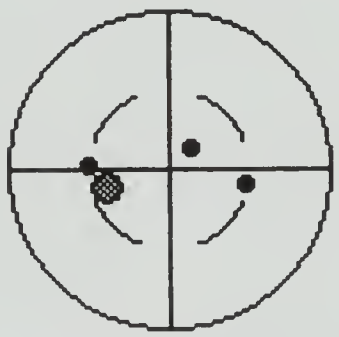

5 November 1 A.D.

The most perfect tight triangle (Mercury, Venus, and Mars), slightly more than 1 degree, occurred on 2 November 1 A.D. Adding to the astronomical drama, nearby Jupiter (within a 3 degree separation) completed a cross or diamond cluster. Three days later, all four planets were in a tight cluster (1.5 degreee). Was this conjunction the inspiration for the Celtic stater of Anted?

One final example that correlates with these tri-planet conjunctions should be mentioned. Herod I, made King of Judaea by Roman proclamation in 40 B.C., ordered the "three wise men" to find the future "king of the Jews." Herod I ruled until his death, the date of which is questionable. Various theories place it between 4 B.C. and 1 B.C. At some time during his reign, Herod I issued a small bronze coin which incorporated a triangular arrangement of three pellets in its design. Several of the controversial planetary conjunctions occurred during Herod's reign.

No matter which conjunction might have been the basis for the cross and three pellet coinage design, it is a fairly reasonable assumption that it does indeed represent one of these events.

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PARTHIAN NUMISMATIC ART

By Rian Thum

The Parthian Empire, established about 248 B.C. in Iran, is perhaps best known as a great rival of Rome. At its height, it covered all of the land between Syria in the West to India on the East and to the Caucasus mountains in the North and the Persian Gulf in the South. Throughout its existence, the Parthian empire plagued the Romans, and frequently waged war with them. But the Parthian empire is also notable for its remarkable series of coins, which represent artistic styles ranging from nomadic to Greek to Oriental.

1. Arsaces I.

The first Parthian coin, struck by Arsaces I, laid the foundation for nearly all issues to come. A well executed portrait on the obverse depicts this ruler in a bashlik, a type of hat worn by nomads. Arsaces founded the Arsacid dynasty which ruled Parthia until it was finally replaced by the Sassanian Empire ca. 224 A.D. The reverse depicted a Parthian archer (the most famous type of Parthian warrior) who is assumed to be Arsaces. The legend was in Greek.

Typical Arsacid Drachm Reverses
Mithradates II (123-88 B.C.) and Parthamaspates (116 A.D.) A.D.)

All Parthian coinage was based on the drachm denomination. Tetradrachms, equal in value to four drachms, were introduced under Mithradates I (171-138 B.C.)*. All but two subsequent Parthian kings followed the pattern of the king's portrait on the obverse and the seated Arsaces I on the reverse for their drachms. Every Parthian king took the name Arsaces upon his coronation, although scholars have since determined each king's personal name.

The next two kings to make coins, Arsaces II and Mithradates I, struck pieces very similar to those of Arsaces I. But after an initial issue of drachms like those of Arsaces I, Mithradates changed the style of his portrait. It was more Greek in style, featuring a bearded king wearing a

2. Mithradates I.

3. Mithradates II.

diadem instead of the basklik. This fine Greek style would remain in use until late in the reign of Mithradates II (123-88 B.C.). Drachms of this period represent the high point of artistic quality on Parthian coins.

Mithradates II introduced another significant new style during his reign. His drachms display the first appearance of the Parthian tiara, which became well known throughout the ancient world. The Parthian tiara was a tall, rounded, richly decorated crown with ear and neck flaps. This design was later copied by the Armenians on their coins. The style of Mithradates' tiara coins was not quite as pleasing as those of his predecessors. The tiara type was used intermittently throughout the existence of the Parthian empire.

Another often used style was introduced on the coinage of Orodes I (57-38 B.C.). While subordinate to his father, Mithradates II, Orodes struck coins of the tiara type. Upon the death of his father, he radically changed the design on his coins to signify the ascension of a new king to the throne. The portrait, though of good style, depicted a fiercer, more barbaric king with a short beard and a diadem. This type become quite popular and was the most widely used portrait style for the next fifty years. Throughout the use of this type the quality of the portraits declined severely and many later coins are quite unattractive, especially those of Phraatakes.

4. Orodes I.

5. Orodes I.

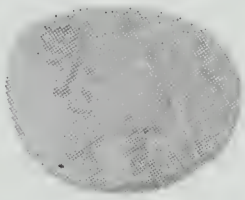
The most striking change came under Artabanus II (10-38 A.D.). who introduced a new, Oriental style for his drachms. The king's portrait became an extremely stylized, looking more like a line drawing than a relief. Although the style was pleasing, it was a marked departure from the preceding drachms of Greek character.

9. Artabanus II.

The reasons for this change lie in the political history of Parthia at this time. Artabanus II's predecessor, Vonones I, a Roman captive before his kingship, adopted a very westernized lifestyle which is exhibited on his coins by the short hair style on the obverse and conspicuous replacement of the archer on the reverse with Nike.

When Artabanus conquered Vonones, he struck his new style of coinage in part to display the return of the more Parthian, eastern values. And it represented the struggle Artabanus carried out to become king. Most importantly, the oriental style manifested the strong anti-Greek sentiment held by Artabanus. Artabanus's drachms mark the beginning of the rejection of Greek culture which would continue until the end of the Parthian empire.

The stylized, Oriental line drawing type was employed on the drachms of all subsequent kings. The style on the drachms gradually deteriorated until the archer on the reverse became little more than a stick figure. The tetradrachms, however, maintained a slightly higher artistic quality, with a more realistic portrait in higher relief.



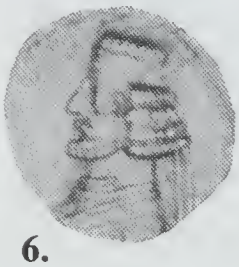
7. Phraatakes

Beside the basic style described above, there were several other interesting variations. One king, Phraatakes, portrayed his wife (who was also his mother) in place of the archer on some of his drachms and tetradrachms. The obverses of the drachms of the Roman puppet king Parthamaspates, who held power in Parthia for a short time in 117 A.D., were engraved by Roman die cutters and are an interesting departure from the regular issues of the time. The most spectacular style was the facing bust type, often used to mark the ascent of a new king or some other political event. Three kings used this type for drachms and two employed it on tetradrachms.

8. Phraatakes and Musa

Not only are the artistic styles of Parthian coins interesting for their aesthetic value, but they reflect Parthia's turbulent history. Many times the identification of a Parthian coin rests solely on the style of the bust, as the kings' personal names were seldom mentioned on the coins. It was through his coins that a king communicated most readily with his subjects, and while most kings followed the cultural trends of their period, others created them. The result is that we can find the fine art of the Greeks next to the stylization of the Orient in the coinage of a single empire. It is this variety, a characteristic unique to the Parthian series, which makes these coins so appealing.

A Selection of Later Parthian Numismatic Art



6.

10.

11.

12.

13.

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15.

Attribution of Illustrated Parthian Coins

1. Arsaces I (c.238-211 B.C.) Sel. 1 (Sh. 1) *
2. Mithradates I (171-138 B.C.) Sel. 13 (Sh. 30) tetradrachm *
3. Mithradates II (123-88 B.C.) Sel. 24 (Sh. 76)
4. Orodes I (80-77 B.C.) Sel. 30 (Sh. 130) tetradrachm *
5. Orodes I (80-77 B.C.) Sel. 31 (Sh. 122) (Note the tiara.)
6. Orodes II (57-38 B.C.) Sel. 45 (sim.Sh. 222)
7. Phraatakes (2 B.C.- 4 A.D.) Sel. 56 (Sh. 319) *
8. Phraatakes and Musa (2 B.C.- 4 A.D.) Sel. 58 (Sh. 324) obverse and reverse*
9. Artabanus II (c.10-38 A.D.) Sel. 63 (Sh. 343)
10. Vardanes I (c.40-45 A.D.) Sel. 64 (Sh. 353)
11. Vologases III (c.105-147 A.D.) Sel. 78 (Sh. 414)
12. Parthamaspates (116 A.D.) Sel. 81 (Sh. 423)
13. Vologases IV (147-191 A.D.) Sel. 84 (sim.Sh. 434)
14. Vologases V (191-208 A.D.) Sel. 86 (Sh. 448)
15. Artabanus IV (216-224 A.D.) Sel. 89 (Sh. 465)

* These illustrations are the courtesy of Fred Shore and Classical Numismatic Group. Other illustrations are from private collections. (Dates for kings refer to the time that they were in power in Parthia.)

Bibliography

Debevoise, Neilson C. A Political History of Parthia. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Sellwood, David. The Coinage of Parthia, 2nd ed. London: Spink, 1980.

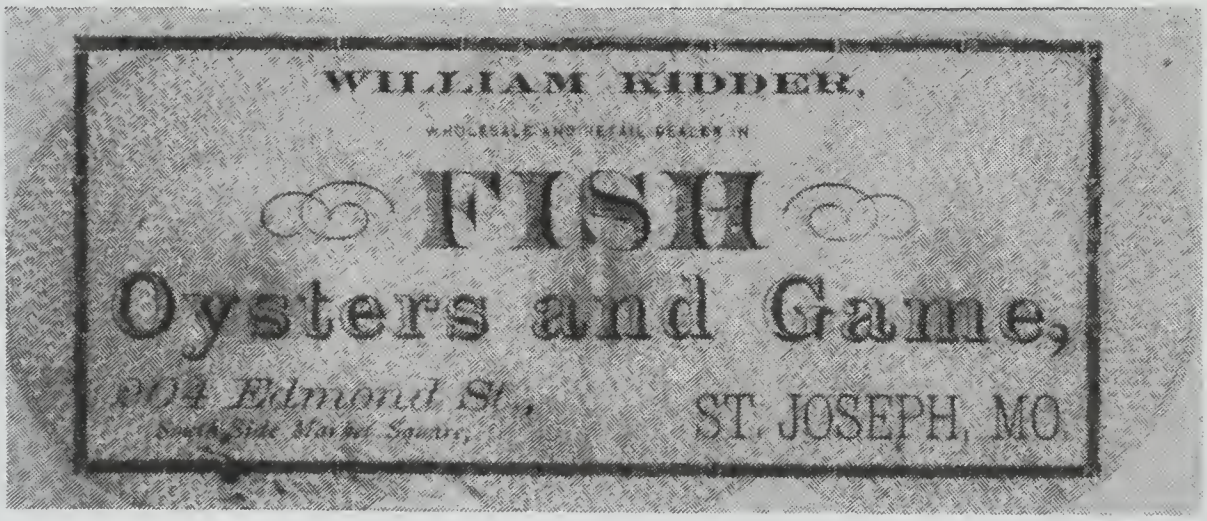
Shore, Fred. Parthian Coins and History. Quarryville, Pa: Classical Nuniusmatic Group, Inc, 1993.

RECYCLED PAPER!

During the Civil War, taxes on private bank notes ended their use. The myriad of broken bank notes became colorful scrap paper. Entrepreneurs purchased stocks of the worthless paper just as they did with other types of war surplus. Merchants bought the obsolete notes, which were normally blank on the back, and took them to a printer who converted the useless money into an attractive handbill advertising the dealer's wares.

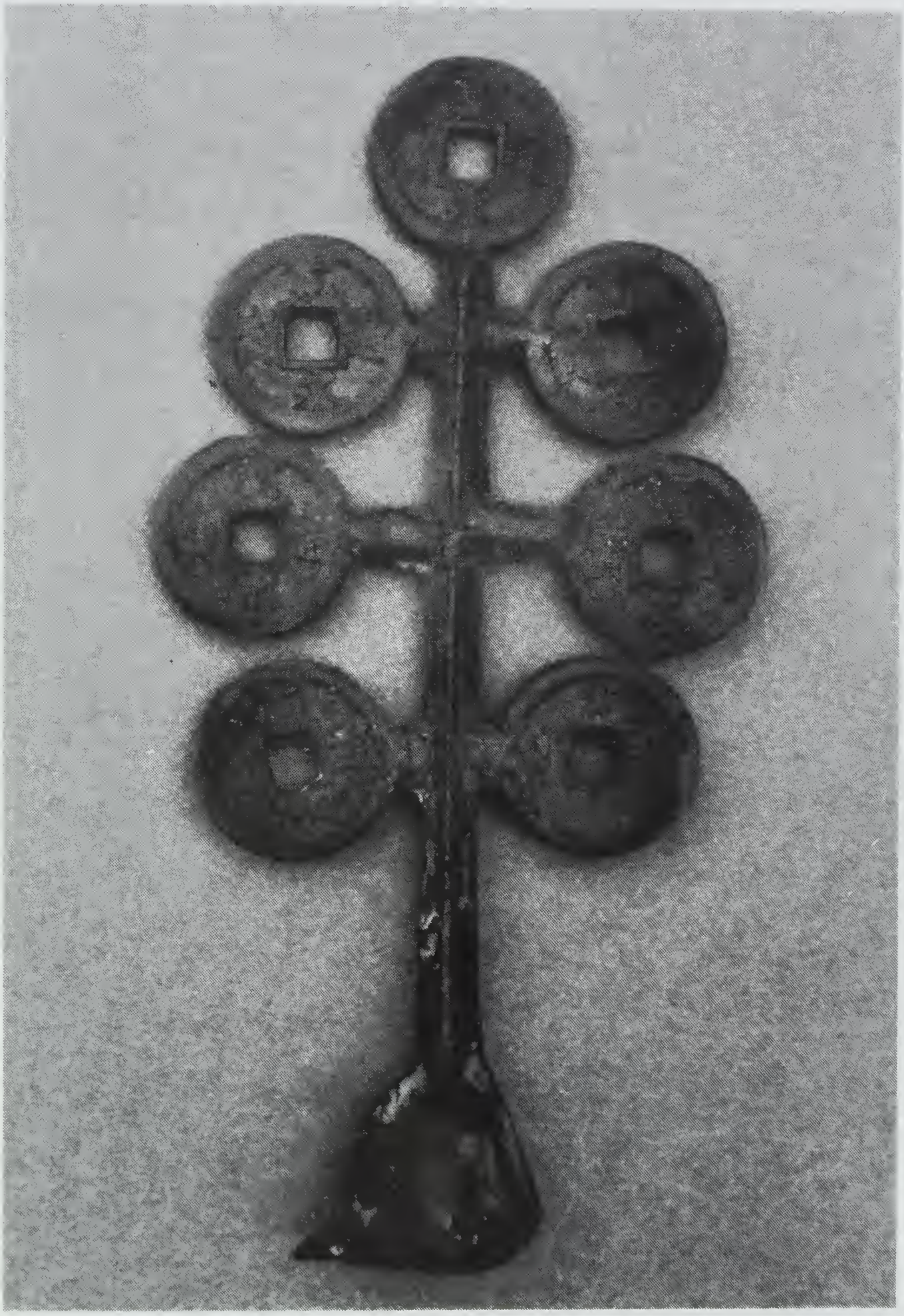
William Kidder, a St. Joseph, Mo. fish and game merchant, circulated his advertisement overprinted on a three dollar note issued by The Drovers Bank of Salt Lake City in Utah Territory. The original banknote utilized a detailed and romanticized view of animal husbandry. Idealized scenes, commonly found on 19th century banknotes, are masterpieces of miniature romantic art.

Reverse Advertisement:



Original Note:

The specimen illustrated in this article was made available by Bruce R. Hagen of R. M. Smythe & Co., Inc., dealers in currency and other paper collectibles. The firm is located in New York City. M.G.P.



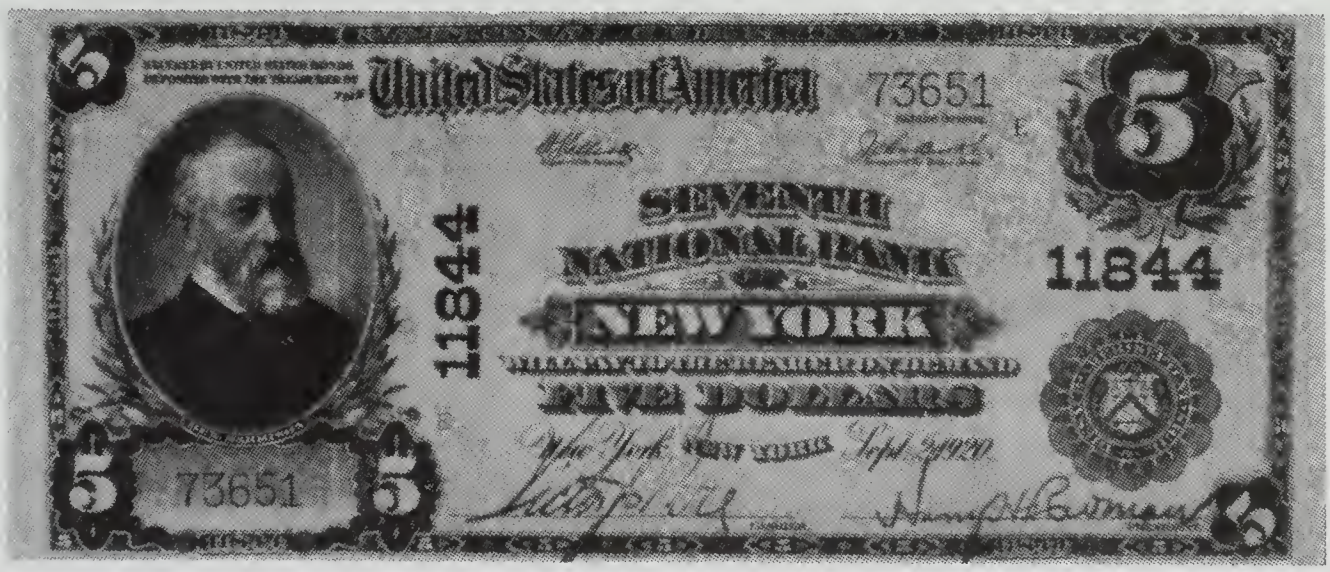
Japanese Money Tree

SEARCHING FOR SEVENS

by Cay and Malcolm C. Thompson

On the seventh day of the seventh month of 1977, the New York Times printed a feature "For Septuagenarians and Septuplets, a Lucky Day." That started us thinking about our collections and what they included that featured the number seven. There are lots of stamps of the seven cent denomination and we had some special cancels for the 7/7/77 date including a cover with seven seven-cent stamps cancelled in Philadelphia on that date.

The hunt began for a seven cent or seven dollar coin. Do you have one? The one we have is an 1802 Austrian coin — a seven kreutzer. It is not a pretty coin but probably a lucky one. Then we remembered the 1770's Japanese seven coin tree pictured on the opposite page.



Paper money gave us more to work with. For instance, there is the Dunbar National Bank Note from New York with the charter number of seven, and the First National Bank of Scranton, PA with charter number 77. We found the Seventh National Bank of New York and the Seventh Avenue National Bank, also of New York. Illustrated is a real seven dollar note issued by the People's Bank of Paterson, New Jersey. This particular note never circulated.

Best of all is the one in our collection with all sevens in the serial number.

If you have reached the point in your collecting where you cannot find or afford any more items to add to your special area of interest, look around and find some other interesting angle and start a collection of something that no one else has done yet. That's a real challenge!

****

EDOUARD FROSSARD

Editor's Note: Edouard Frossard was a pioneer in the study of American numismatics. His obituary is reprinted from the "Proceedings of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York City" published in 1900. Papers and reports of The Forty-Second Annual Meeting were presented on Monday, March 19th, 1900.

Edouard Frossard died at his home in Brooklyn April 12, 1899. He was born in 1837, near Geneva, Switzerland. He married Miss Anna A. Phillips, of New York, who survives him, with a son and a daughter.

Mr. Frossard was educated in a college in France and coming to this country became a teacher of languages in Brooklyn. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a Sergeant Major in the 31st N. Y. Volunteers; he was several times named in General Orders for bravery in battle,and was promoted First Lieutenant and Captain. He served for severalmonths as Judge Advocate of a General Court Martial at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. A wound caused his resignation and he returned to Brooklyn to his profession as a teacher. After a time he established a private school at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. It was during those years that he became interested in the subject of numismatics, and for a time edited the "Coin Collector's Journal," and later published the bright little paper "Numisma." He returned to Brooklyn and went into business as a dealer in coins and medals, conducting many auction sales. He was recognized as an authority in the departments to which he chiefly devoted his attention, and was remarkably expert as a cataloguer. He published a monograph on the United States cents and half-cents, which attracted considerable notice for its careful descriptions. His latest work, "A Descriptive List of the Varieties of the Franco-American Jetons," was published only months ago.

Mr. Frossard was Clerk of the Board of Trustees, Irvington-on-the- Hudson, and for twenty-seven years Professor of French at the Young Men's Christian Association, New York. He was a member of the U.S. Grant Post, G.A.R., and was a man greatly beloved, courteous in manner, gifted in intellect, and honest in business dealings.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

October 7-9, 1994	The 35th Illinois State Numismatic Association Annual coin show is held at the Holiday Inn City Center in Peoria, Illinois.
November 11-13, 1994	The National Silver Dollar Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
December 8-11, 1994	The Eighth Annual National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
February 4-5, 1995	The Dupo Coin Show is held at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 10-12, 1995	The St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the Henry VIII on Lindbergh near I-70.
May 4-7, 1995	The 6th National Gold Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
May 20-21, 1995	The Central Coin Club sponsors its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Mo.
August 4-6, 1995	The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY's 34th Annual Coin Festival is at the Henry VIII on Lindbergh near I-70.

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MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. New exhibits being added include St. Louis Civil War Store Cards and State coinage. Current exhibits include Imperial Russian Coinage, Coin Scales, Errors on Money, Masserated and Repaired Money, and Preparation of Minting of Money. Approximately forty cases of exhibits can be viewed. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-1819.

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ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

by Ross Larson

The Ancient Coinage Study Group is jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri to advance the study of ancient and medieval coinage.

Since 1980, the Ancient Coinage Study Group has provided, without charge, enjoyable educational programs to anyone interested in the numismatics of the ancient or medieval world. It meets five times a year (about every two months) at 7:30 PM at the Missouri Numismatic Library at 5005 S. Grand Blvd. at Delor. The vast amount of reference material available during the meetings makes the library an ideal meeting place. During these sessions, numismatic discussions expand into the disciplines of history, religion, archaeology, economics, geography, art conservation, and manufacturing techniques.

Over the past fourteen years, many excellent programs have been presented on a variety of ancient numismatics. Informal presentations are usually illustrated with color slides and/or the actual coins.

Last season's presentations included Medieval Coins of Northern India; Artifacts of the Cyclades; Conservation of Coins; Ancient Coins as Collectibles; and Topics in Ancient Roman Coins.

Round table discussions and "show and tell" sessions are always part of the meeting. Book reviews are periodically given by Lawrence Schnieder. Members of the study group serve as advisors to Dr. Harold Mare, chief archaeologist and excavator at Abila, Jordan. Participants enjoy this intellectual challenge much as the scheduled programs.

The program schedule for 1994-1995 is listed below. If you want to learn more about ancient coins or if you have coins you would like identified, come and join the study group. Mark your calendar!

For further information call the Missouri Numismatic Library at (314) 461-7630.

Scheduled future programs are:

1994

September 16	David Grant	Fourth Century A.D. Mint Marks on Roman Bronze Coinage
November 18	Jim Fletes	The Twelve Caesars

1995

January 20	Dr. Harold Mare	Coins From the 1994 Abila (Decapolis) Excavations
March 17	Lawrence Schneider	Etruscan Coins
May 19	Michael Pfefferkorn	Collecting Derived Coin Types

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Trading begins at 1:30 p.m. The meeting starts at 2:15 p.m. and concludes with a program and auction. Meetings are currently held at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot.

The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis MO 63141. Organizational information is also available by calling (314) 481-7630.

1994

August 28	Roger Schmidt	Coins I Collect
September 25	Bill Armstrong	European Crowns
October 23	Joe France	New Orleans Doubloons
November 27	Gary Liming	Getting Started in Ancients
December 18	_____	Annual Christmas Party

1995

January 22	Jim Watson	Roman Republican denarii
February 26	Annual Quiz	Michael Pfefferkorn
March 26	Marshall Faintich	Astronumismatics: Part II
April 23	Don Rusk	U. S. Transportation Tokens
May 28	Jerry Faintich	Coinage of Queen Victoria
June 25	Verland Nelson	Ancient Coins as Collectibles
July 23	Roger Schmidt	The World's "Oldest" Coin
August 27	Bill Armstrong	_____
September 24	Bill Vaughan	Republic of Texas Bonds
October 22	Norm Athey	Coins of the Micro Nations
November 26	Curt Farley, Jr.	Oriental Coins

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MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant. A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with a program, silent auction and bourse. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, MO 63111, or call (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

1994

August 24	Rian Thum	An Introduction to Parthian Coins
September 28	David Frank	Standing Liberty Quarters
October 26	Norman Bowers	Modern U.S. Commemoratives
November 23	Frank Shea	U. S. Trade Dollars
December 4	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment	Schneithorst's Inn

1995

January 25	Jim Watson	Propaganda Currency
February 22	Jeff Sullivan	to be announced
March 22	————————	50 lot annual club auction
April 26	Scott Lowenbaum	Silver Dollars 1840-1921
May 24	Terry Schaub	Tokens
June 28	M.N.S. member panel	Numismatic Show and Tell
July 26	David Frank	Numismatic Jeopardy II
August 23	Rian Thum	to be announced
September 27	John Bush	Exonumia II
October 25	Max Lowenbaum	"A Kid's View of Numismatics"
November 22	Norman Bowers	Two Cent Pieces

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Mon & Fri 2 - 6 p.m.
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